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# MYCOLOGIA

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## ILLUSTRATIONS OF FUNGI—XXIX

WILLIAM A. MURRILL

The smaller gill-fungi are usually difficult to determine because the species are numerous and lack conspicuous distinctive characters. Those shown on the accompanying plate, which is the work of Miss Eaton, represent *Marasmius*, *Prunulus*, *Gymnopus*, and other genera. None of them are large enough to be of economic importance. Specimens of *Marasmius* have been determined by Professor L. H. Pennington.

***Prunulus viscidipes* Murrill, sp. nov.**

*Mycena viscidipes* Murrill

VISCID-STEMMED PRUNULUS

Plate 8. Figure 1.  $\times 1$

Pileus hemispheric to expanded, becoming somewhat depressed at the center, gregarious to subcespitose, 1–2 cm. broad; surface hygrophanous but not viscid, glabrous, distinctly striate, fuliginous on the disk, pale-avellaneous to almost white toward the entire, straight margin; context exceedingly thin, pallid; lamellae arcuate-subdecurrent behind, ventricose in front, pallid, entire; spores ellipsoid, smooth, hyaline,  $6-7 \times 4\mu$ ; stipe slightly tapering upward, dull-gray, glabrous above, tomentose below, very viscid, 4–5 cm. long, 1.5–2.5 mm. thick.

Type collected by W. A. Murrill among leaves and sticks on the ground in deciduous woods in the New York Botanical Garden, July 30, 1915. Known only from the type locality. This is a dainty little plant with brownish, striate pileus and viscid stipe. It seems to have a preference for oak leaves.

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ILLUSTRATIONS OF FUNGI

**Laccaria amethystea** (Bull.) Murrill

## AMETHYST LACCARIA

Plate 8. Figure 2.  $\times 1$ 

Pileus thin, broadly convex, umbilicate or centrally depressed, solitary or gregarious, 1.2–2.5 cm. broad; surface hygrophanous, brown or violaceous-brown when moist, grayish when dry, unpolished; lamellae subdistant, adnate or decurrent, violaceous, color more persistent than in the pileus; spores globose, verruculose, 8–10  $\mu$ ; stipe slender, equal, flexuous, hollow, concolorous or paler, 2.5–5 cm. long, 2–4 mm. thick.

This beautifully colored plant occurs sparingly on damp ground in shaded places throughout eastern temperate North America and in Europe. The specimens figured were quite small, only half the usual size of the species, which has been considered by some a variety of *L. laccata*.

**Leptoniella conica** Murrill, sp. nov.*Leptonia conica* Murrill

## CONE-SHAPED LEPTONIELLA

Plate 8. Figure 3.  $\times 1$ 

Pileus conic, not fully expanding, gregarious to subcespitose, 1.5 cm. broad and 1 cm. high; surface glabrous, hygrophanous, very slightly striate, umbrinous, becoming fuliginous on drying; margin slightly paler, incurved when young, entire; context very thin, pallid, without odor but with a very sweet, farinaceous taste; lamellae adnexed, slightly ventricose, subcrowded, pale-rose-colored, concolorous and entire on the edges; spores oblong, decidedly angular, obliquely apiculate at the base, pale-rose-colored with a large shining nucleus, 10–12  $\times$  5  $\mu$ ; stipe slightly tapering upward, concolorous, smooth, glabrous except at the base, where it is finely whitish-mycelioid, solid or somewhat hollow, 4–5 cm. long, 2–3 mm. thick.

Type collected by W. A. Murrill in damp soil among sticks and leaves on the bank of the Bronx River in the New York Botanical Garden, July 27, 1915. Known only from the type locality.

**Laccaria striatula** Peck

## STRIATULATE LACCARIA

Plate 8. Figure 4.  $\times 1$ 

Pileus very thin, submembranous, convex or nearly plane, gregarious, 12–20 mm. broad; surface glabrous, hygrophanous, buff-red and striatulate when moist, grayish or pale-buff when dry; lamellae broad, distant, adnate, pale-flesh-colored; spores globose or subglobose, verruculose,  $11\text{--}13\mu$ ; stipe slender, equal, fibrous, hollow, concolorous, 1.5–3 cm. long, 1–2 mm. thick.

This species was described in the third volume of *Mycologia* as a form of *L. laccata*. It occurs in damp places in the northeastern United States. The specimens here figured were collected in July, 1915, on a mossy bank in the New York Botanical Garden.

**Prunulus galericulatus** (Scop.) Murrill*Mycena galericulata* (Scop.) Quél.

## SHIELD-SHAPED PRUNULUS

Plate 8. Figure 5.  $\times 1$ 

Pileus submembranous, conic-campanulate to expanded, cespitose, 2–6 cm. broad; surface pale-grayish to grayish-brown, dry, glabrous; margin striate to the umbo; lamellae interveined, adnate with a decurrent tooth, white or flesh-colored; spores sphaeroid, hyaline,  $8\text{--}10 \times 4\text{--}6\mu$ ; stipe rigid, smooth, polished, glabrous, tomentose at the base, white, yellowish, or brownish, the base fusiform, radicate, 5–10 cm. long.

A densely clustered species very common on logs and stumps in the northeastern United States as far west as the Rocky Mountains. It is one of the best known species in this difficult genus. About New York, it occurs abundantly on old oak and chestnut stumps.

**Omphalopsis fibula** (Bull.) Murrill*Omphalia fibula* (Bull.) Quél.

## PIN-SHAPED OMPHALOPSIS

Plate 8. Figure 6.  $\times 1$  and  $\times 2$ 

Pileus membranous, commonly convex or hemispheric and umbilicate, rarely conic, 3–20 mm. broad; surface glabrous, hygrophanous, striatulate when moist and varying in color from

orange to pale-yellow, sometimes with darker center, even and paler when dry; lamellae distant, arcuate, strongly decurrent, white or yellowish; spores ellipsoid, smooth,  $4-6 \times 2-3 \mu$ ; cystidia  $35-40 \times 7-8 \mu$ ; stipe long, slender, subconcolorous, glabrous, 2.5-5 cm. long, 0.5-2 mm. thick.

This little yellow agaric occurs commonly among moss in damp places and may be found from Canada to the West Indies and west to Colorado and Honduras, as well as in Europe. The specific name refers to the very slender stipe, surmounted by the dainty cap, which suggests the head of some sort of pin.

### **Clitocybe farinacea** Murrill

#### FARINACEOUS CLITOCYBE

Plate 8. Figure 7.  $\times 1$

Pileus convex, umbilicate, rather thin, gregarious, 2-3.5 cm. broad; surface smooth, glabrous, hygrophaneous, very pale avelaneous; margin entire or undulate, concolorous, becoming inflexed and often crenate on drying; context thin, whitish, strongly farinaceous both in odor and taste; lamellae short-decurrent, determinate, arcuate, of medium distance when fresh but rather distant when dry; spores ovoid, smooth, hyaline,  $6-8 \times 3-5 \mu$ ; stipe equal, fleshy but more or less flexible, with a rather tough rind, pallid, smooth, pulverulent at the apex, nearly solid, 3-4 cm. long, 2-4 mm. thick.

Known only from the vicinity of New York City, where it occurs on rich soil in deciduous woods. The type specimens were found in the New York Botanical Garden in August, 1915. The taste of the fresh plants is extremely farinaceous.

### **Marasmius dichrous** Berk. & Curt.

#### TWO-COLORED MARASMIUS

Plate 8. Figures 8 and 11.  $\times 1$

Pileus subfleshy, convex, at length plane or depressed, 2-4 cm. broad; surface not polished, dry, nearly smooth to rugose-striate, reddish or purplish-pallid to alutaceous, becoming brown in dried plants; lamellae adnate, often becoming nearly free, close, narrow in front, often crisped, pale-reddish; spores often guttulate,  $8-10 \times 4.5-5 \mu$ ; stipe short, hollow, thickened upward, reddish-pallid, brown, or dark-reddish-brown, pruinose or slightly pubescent at the subtuberculose base, 1-3 cm. long, 2 mm. thick.

This species occurs on twigs, bark, and wood in woods from New England to South Carolina and west to the Central States. The specimens figured were collected by W. A. Murrill in the New York Botanical Garden. Number 8 occurred on fallen sticks in deciduous woods, on July 29, 1915, and number 11 was found growing on the trunk of a living white willow, on August 9, 1915.

**Marasmius insititius** Fries

INSERTED MARASMIUS

Plate 8. Figure 9.  $\times 1$

Pileus membranous, convex to plane or subumbilicate, 6-12 mm. broad; surface not polished, pale-yellowish-brown, then whitish; margin becoming plicate-sulcate; lamellae unequal, simple, broadly adnate, distant, narrow in front, pallid; spores  $4 \times 2.5 \mu$  (Massee); stipe inserted, horny, hollow, reddish-brown, floccose-furfuraceous, 2-3 cm. long, 1 mm. thick.

This species is found on dead leaves and twigs from New York to North Carolina and west to Minnesota and Missouri; also in Europe. The specimens figured were collected on dead leaves in hemlock woods in the New York Botanical Garden, July 27, 1915, by W. A. Murrill.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.